



# THE IBIS.

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## EIGHTH SERIES.

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XXXIX.—*On the Birds of the Southern Shan States, Burma.*

By Lieut.-Colonel G. RIPPON, 7th Burma Battalion.

(Plate XI.)

THE tract of the Southern Shan States in which I collected is bounded approximately to the east and west by the meridians of East longitude  $97^{\circ} 50'$  and  $96^{\circ} 30'$ , and to the north and south by the parallels of North latitude  $20^{\circ} 45'$  and  $19^{\circ} 30'$ . I have not, however, visited the south-west of this area and have not seen any birds thence.

The chief centres and lines from and along which I have worked are Kalaw, about 4400 feet above the level of the sea; Tounggyi, about 5000 feet; Fort Stedman, about 3300 feet, where there is a large lake, and the hills to the eastward run up to 6400 feet; Loi Mai and Loi Maw, both peaks of above 8000 feet; Bampon, over 4000 feet; Loikaw, about 2800 feet; and the various roads connecting these points.

Looking over my list, I feel that I have somewhat neglected the water-birds; but a large number of these are migratory and come to the Shan States in the cold season, simultaneously with the Snipe, to the shooting of which most of the few holidays obtainable at that time of the year are devoted. Fort Stedman, where the headquarters of my regiment were stationed for nearly three years, is an almost ideal place for the collection and study of water-birds, as it is only about

three quarters of a mile from the banks of a lake which, during the rainy season, is upwards of fifteen miles long and four or five miles wide.

A large portion of the northern end and of the east and west shores of the lake is covered with long grass growing on the matted and decaying remains of generations of its own kind. Birds swarm in this high growth and many breed there. There is great difficulty in getting through it, except along the channels kept open by the villagers and by the current from the north. A boat can only pass in other places by cutting a way, and an attempt to walk over the decayed vegetation, with grass eight or ten feet high above and water some feet deep below it, is soon given up. In the cold season the Snipe-shooting on the rice-ground and other marshy land round the shores is too good to permit of much collecting; in the hot weather work at higher altitudes is preferable; in the rainy season the lake is not pleasant, and there is not then the same variety of birds as there is at the cold time of year. These are my excuses for the comparative paucity of water-birds recorded, though I confess that, on mature consideration, they do not appear very good.

The tract over which I collected consists chiefly of hill-ranges running north and south, the enclosed valleys being in elevation generally from 3000 to 4000 feet, and the hills themselves from 5000 to 6000 feet, with peaks going up to 8000 feet. Subsidiary valleys of 5000 feet and upwards are found in the ranges. Limestone formations are common, and the hills therefore take curious shapes, while the drainage-system is often complicated. The stream from Fort Stedman, up and down which boats carrying upwards of five tons travel, "charges" a range of hills and disappears under it. The hills are full of "pot-holes" (natural subsidences), without any surface-exit for drainage. In one place a small limestone hill is situated in the middle of a valley, the whole drainage of which passes under it.

Except in the rainy season and just before it, the greater part of the Southern Shan States has an excellent climate. At Fort Stedman, at about 3300 feet, I have seen hoar-frost

on the grass in a sheltered place up to half-past 8 A.M. in the cold season. The rainfall at Fort Stedman itself is not heavy: in the last seven months of 1897 it was 33 inches; in 1898 it was 40.13 inches; and in the first ten months of 1899 41.57 inches. At the higher elevations it is much greater.

My most successful trip was in 1899, when I visited Loi Mai and Loi Maw, peaks of over 8000 feet elevation above the level of the sea. I camped in a narrow valley at about 5300 feet, and added largely to my collection.

At and above 4000 feet wild roses, bracken, honeysuckle, and wild raspberries are plentiful. I found a species of *Primula* near the top of Loi Mai. Pines come down to about 3000 feet.

I owe to Mr. H. N. Thomson, of the Forest Department, one bird which I have never seen in the flesh—*Cinclus pallasi* Temm. He also kindly sent me some skins of Silver Pheasants and of *Phasianus burmanicus* Oates, which are now in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Capt. W. S. Prentis, of my regiment, collected birds at Bampon, and was good enough to give me all his skins.

While in England last year I compared all my specimens with those in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, with the result that six species from this region are classed as new. All the skins which I took to England are now in that Museum.

The numbers in brackets placed after the names of species are the serial numbers of those birds in the 'Fauna of British India: Birds.'

The heights are generally those given by an aneroid barometer, and are therefore only approximate.

My very best thanks are due to Dr. Bowdler Sharpe and to Mr. E. W. Oates for the great assistance they so kindly gave me when I was in London.

1. *CORVUS MACRORHYNCHUS* Wagl. (4.)

2. *CORVUS INSOLENS* Hume. (8.)

3. *PICA RUSTICA* (Scop.). (10.)

Extends as far west as Kalaw, but is not common east of

the valley of the Tam-hpak (a river about 11 miles east of Fort Stedman), elevation about 3000 feet, where I have seen as many as eight together. In the plains of Burma I have not found it much south of Bhamo, where it is fairly plentiful and remains the whole year round.

4. *UROCISSA OCCIPITALIS* (Blyth). (12.)

Very common up to 5000 feet. I believe this Magpie is a terrible poacher, and I have frequently seen it mobbed by small birds.

5. *CISSA CHINENSIS* (Bodd.). (14.)

I have not seen this bird below about 4500 feet in the Shan States.

6. *DENDROCITTA RUFA* (Scop.). (16.)

7. *GARRULUS LEUCOTIS* Hume. (25.)

Fairly common at 4000 feet and over. I have found it chiefly in pine-forest.

8. *PARUS MINOR* Temm. & Schleg. (32.)

Very common above 4000 feet.

9. *ÆGITHALISCUS PULCHELLUS*. (Plate XI. fig. 2.)

*Ægithaliscus pulchellus* Rippon, Bull. B. O. C. vol. xi. p. 11. (36 a.)

Habits and colours of soft parts similar to those of *Æ. manipurensis* Hume, for which I mistook it, until I compared my skins with others in the Natural History Museum.

10. *MACHLOLOPHUS SPILONOTUS* (Blyth). (41.)

Very common. It is seldom that a day's collecting between 4000 and 6000 feet passes without at least one of these birds being included by mistake in the bag.

11. *PARADOXORNIS GUTTATICOLLIS* A. David. (52.)

I have not met with this species below about 4500 feet.

12. *SCÆORHYNCHUS GULARIS* (Horsf.). (61.)

Three specimens obtained, all above 5300 feet.

13. *DRYONASTES CHINENSIS* (Scop.). (64.)

Fairly common above 3000 feet. This bird has an excep-





H. Grönvold del. et lith.

Mintern Bros. imp.

1. TROCHALOPTERUM RIPPONI.
2. ÆGITHALISCUS PULCHELLUS.

tionally musical whistle, and is not so gregarious as others of its genus.

14. *DRYONASTES SANNIO* (Swinh.). (67.)

Very common between 3000 and 4500 feet.

15. *GARRULAX BELANGERI* Less. (70.)

Obtained up to 2800 feet. Not common.

16. *GARRULAX PECTORALIS* (Gould). (72.)

Reaches up to 4500 feet.

17. *GARRULAX MONILIGER* (Hodgs.). (73.)

One specimen obtained in the Nampandet valley at about 1000 feet.

18. *TROCHALOPTERUM MELANOSTIGMA* (Blyth). (86.)

Fairly common above 3500 feet.

19. *TROCHALOPTERUM RIPIONI*. (Plate XI. fig. 1.)

*Trochalopteron ripponi* Oates, Bull. B. O. C. vol. xi. p. 10.

This is the commonest of all the Laughing Thrushes found in the Southern Shan States. At elevations of from 4000 to 6000 feet, in secondary jungle, it may be heard calling throughout the day.

Irides dark brown; bill black; legs dusky brown.

20. *ARGYA LONGIROSTRIS* (Hodgs.). (109.)

Capt. W. S. Prentis sent me one specimen from Bampou.

21. *POMATORHINUS NUCHALIS* Tweed. (117.)

Not common.

22. *POMATORHINUS OLIVACEUS* Blyth. (118.)

Very common.

23. *POMATORHINUS OCHRACEICEPS* Wald. (126.)

24. *POMATORHINUS IMBERBIS* Salvad. (129a.)

Very common from 3000 feet upwards. I shot a full-grown example of this species on the 9th of April in the hills to the east of Fort Stedman and immediately behind it.

25. *TIMELIA PILEATA* Horsf. (134.)

The only specimen I obtained was shot on the Inlé lake, near Fort Stedman.

26. *PYCTORHIS SINENSIS* (Gmel.). (139.)

Very common at about 3000 feet where there is high grass. A point not noted in the 'Fauna of British India' is that there are four or five stiff black bristles springing from the upper eyelids of this bird.

27. *PELLORNEUM MANDELLI* Blanf. (142.)

Common.

28. *PELLORNEUM MINUS* Humc. (143)

29. *DRYMOCATAPHUS CINNAMOMEUS* Rippon, Bull. B. O. C. vol. xi. p. 12. (148*a*.)

Met with only at Loi Mai at 6000 feet.

30. *CORYTHOCICHLA BREVICAUDATA* (Blyth). (153.)

From 4000 feet upwards, not uncommon in suitable places, that is to say, where limestone crops out and there is a moderate amount of undergrowth. I have, however, met with it on the densely clothed banks of a rocky stream.

31. *ALCIPPE FRATERCULA* Rippon, Bull. B. O. C. vol. xi. p. 11. (163*a*.)

Points not noted in the original description are that the irides are crimson and the legs and bill horn-coloured.

Its habits are those of a Flycatcher, and it seldom descends to the undergrowth, but takes up a position and thence makes short sallies in order to catch flies, precisely in the same manner as the small Flycatchers do. It is common to find pairs a little distance apart, frequently uttering their call, which consists of five notes, and is loud for the size of the bird.

32. *ALCIPPE PHAYRII* Blyth. (165.)

Capt. W. S. Prentis sent me one specimen from Bampou.

33. *STACHYRHIS NIGRICEPS* Hodgs. (169.)34. *STACHYRHIS ASSIMILIS* Wald. (171.)

35. STACHYRHIDOPSIS SULPHUREA Rippon, Bull. B. O. C. vol. xi. p. 11. (172a.)

At the time of obtaining this bird I did not discriminate between it and *S. ruficeps*. I found it at about 4800 feet.

36. STACHYRHIDOPSIS RUFIFRONS (Blyth). (173.)

Not common, but widely distributed. I got two specimens in low bamboo-jungle at an elevation of about 3500 feet.

37. SCHÆNIPARUS INTERMEDIUS Rippon, Bull. B. O. C. vol. xi. p. 11. (179a.)

The habits of this bird are similar to those of *S. mandellii*, and it is extremely common in the brushwood between 4500 and 7000 feet.

38. PSEUDOMINLA CASTANEICEPS Hodgs. (182.)

Very common from 4500 feet upwards.

39. TURDINULUS EXSUL Sharpe. (186.)

On Loi Mai at 5500 feet.

40. MYIOPHONEUS TEMMINCKI Vigors. (187.)

I have shot this and the next species within a hundred yards of one another.

41. MYIOPHONEUS EUGENII Hume. (188.)

42. LARVIVORA CYANEA (Pall.). (190.)

Only one specimen seen and obtained.

43. DRYMOCHARES CRURALIS (Blyth). (197.)

Obtained at 6000 feet. The movements of this species on the ground resemble those of a rat rather than of a bird. The only opportunities I have had of watching it have been in the openings in dense undergrowth beneath high trees at 5500 feet and upwards. I believe it to be fairly plentiful, but I have not been able to determine its likes and dislikes with regard to the nature of the ground chosen, as can be done so quickly with many birds. It makes its way very rapidly through thick brushwood, and, having arrived at the edge of an opening, squats behind a small rock or stone, or even a heap of leaves, and makes short runs from its shelter into the open, picking up something and returning. It is not

timid, but is careful to keep on the side of its cover furthest from an observer.

44. *HODGSONIUS PHÆNICUROIDES* (Hodgs.). (199.)

Only two specimens obtained.

45. *TESIA CYANIVENTRIS* Hodgs. (201.)

Very common at 5000 and up to 7000 feet, coming down to 4500 feet when the vegetation suits it. Its favourite places are the peculiar hollows which are so numerous in the hills of the Shan States. These vary from cone-shaped holes 30 yards across to valleys half a mile or more long, without any above-ground exit for their drainage. Where such localities are covered with dense undergrowth, consisting largely of nettles from seven to ten feet high and are shaded by big trees, a pair or more of *T. cyaniventris*, according to the size of the hollow, are certain to be found.

I have not been able to detect any difference in the plumage of the male and female. I determined the sex of several individuals; some were more brightly coloured than others, but this difference did not appear to be connected with the sex. I did not at any time obtain a bird in the young plumage, and in April, when I got most of my specimens, they were breeding. They have an alarm-note, by which their presence is immediately brought to notice, even when the watcher is moving over the driest of dead leaves. I have sometimes heard one of them utter a short but very sweet song. I think that the words "golden brown" in the description of this bird on p. 192 of the 'Fauna of British India: Birds,' must be a misprint and intended for "golden green."

The irides of all my specimens were dark brown.

46. *OLIGURA CASTANEICORONATA* (Burton). (202.)

Not common, and, so far as my experience goes, only found at and over 5000 feet, and always near a running stream in thick undergrowth. I have never heard it utter a sound. In collecting this and similar forms which haunt the brushwood, it is necessary, after catching a glimpse of them, to sit down and watch. If the species is at all noisy, its note is sure to be heard.



The following are the dimensions of one of my specimens measured in the flesh :—Length 4", tail 1".1, wing 2".2, tarsus 0".85, bill from gape 0".5. These are omitted from the details in the 'Fauna of British India.'

47. *SIBIA PICOIDES* Hödgs. (203.)

Fairly common. I have not seen it below about 4500 feet.

48. *LIOPTILA MELANOLEUCA* (Blyth). (206.)

I obtained a specimen of this species in 1895 at Kalaw, but have never seen it west of the Fort Stedman valley since. It has a white patch on the wing, which is very conspicuous in flight.

49. *LIOPTILA CASTANOPTERA* (Salvad.). (207.)

Very common in the hills about Kalaw, but I do not think it extends far to the east.

It has a white patch on the wing, as the last species has.

50. *LIOPTILA SATURATA* Wald. (208*a*.)

In the 'Fauna of British India' this name is entered as a synonym of *L. annectens*, but the specimens in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, labelled "*L. annectens*," do not at all correspond in colouring with those I obtained. The *extent* of the chestnut on the back of my examples is similar to that in *L. annectens*, but the colour is very much darker. I should describe the middle of the back of *L. annectens*, as represented in the Natural History Museum, as being of a fulvous chestnut, while the colour of that part in the specimens that I obtained is *very* deep chestnut, recalling the colour in *L. davisoni*.

51. *ACTINODURA RAMSAYI* (Wald.). (212.)

Very common in the hill-range east of Fort Stedman at 5000 feet, and found in the cold weather down to 3500 feet. Breeds in April.

52. *STAPHIDIA RUFIGENIS* (Hume). (217.)

Only once obtained, at about 5000 feet, in March, out of some low bamboo-jungle.



53. *SIVA CASTANEICAUDA* Hume. (220.)

I have not seen this species below about 6000 feet; it was found quite at the top of the highest peaks on which I collected, where these were well wooded.

54. *SIVA SORDIDA* Hume. (222.)

The specimens I obtained are nearer to this form than to *S. cyanuroptera*, but the winglet is in several cases tipped with white.

55. *ZOSTEROPS AUREIVENTRIS* Hume. (227.)

Very common, and appears to me to grade into the next species.

56. *ZOSTEROPS SIMPLEX* Swinh. (228.)57. *HERPORNIS XANTHOLEUCA* Hodgs. (234.)

Found from 3000 to 5400 feet.

58. *CUTIA NEPALENSIS* (Hodgs.). (236.)

Not common.

59. *PTERUTHIUS ÆRALATUS* Tick. (238.)

Not common, but widely distributed.

60. *PTERUTHIUS MELANOTIS* Hodgs. (239.)61. *PTERUTHIUS INTERMEDIUS* (Hume). (240.)

Rare.

62. *ÆGITHINA TIPHIA* (Linn.). (243.)

Very common in the valleys up to 3500 feet.

63. *CHLOROPSIS AURIFRONS* (Temm.). (247.)

Very common from 3000 to 5000 feet.

64. *CHLOROPSIS HARDWICKII* Jard. & Selby. (249.)65. *CHLOROPSIS CHLOROCEPHALA* (Wald.). (250.)

I have only met with this bird at 2800 feet.

66. *IRENA PUELLA* (Lath.). (254.)

Not common: does not appear to ascend higher than about 3000 feet in the Southern Shan States.

67. *MELANOCHLORA SULTANEA* (Hodgs.). (255.)

Only once obtained, at about 3000 feet, in low evergreen jungle.

68. PSAROGLOSSA SPILOPTERA (Vig.). (261.)

Rare.

69. CRINIGER FLAVEOLUS (Gould). (263.)

70. HYPSPIPETES CONCOLOR Blyth. (270.)

Very common.

71. CERASOPHILA THOMPSONI Bingham, Ann. & Mag Nat. Hist. ser. 7, vol. v. p. 358. (270 a.)

I obtained this bird for the first time in April 1899, at an elevation of about 5300 feet. It is a species fond of that kind of secondary jungle which springs up round cultivated clearings.

72. HEMIXUS TICKELLI (Blyth). (276.)

This bird seems to vary very much in colour. When in the Shan States, I was under the impression that I had obtained both it and *H. macclellandi* (Horsf.), but found on comparison with other specimens that all my skins were nearest to those of this species.

73. ALCURUS STRIATUS (Blyth). (277.)

Very common above 6000 feet, on Loi Mai and Loi Maw, and quite up to the tops of the highest peaks at about 8000 feet. It prefers tree-jungle, but the trees must not be too high or very dense.

74. MOLPASTES ATRICAPILLUS (Vieill.). (281.)

75. XANTHIXUS FLAVESCENS (Blyth). (287.)

Very common.

76. OTOCOMPSA EMERIA (Linn.). (288.)

Very common; this and one or two other kinds of Bulbul have discovered that strawberries are good to eat, and they are now a great nuisance in the gardens.

77. OTOCOMPSA FLAVIVENTRIS (Tick.). (290.)

78. SPIZIXUS CANIFRONS Blyth. (292.)

Very common at 5000 feet and upwards.

79. IOLE VIRESCENS Blyth. (296.)

Fairly common, but I did not meet with it above about 3500 feet.

80. *PYCNONOTUS XANTHORRHUS* Anders. (298 a.)

Common in secondary jungle above 4000 feet.

81. *SITTA NEGLECTA* Wald. (317.)

82. *SITTA NAGAENSIS* Godw.-Aust. (318.)

Common from 4000 feet upwards. It is by no means exclusively a tree bird; it hunts over rocks and the sides of old cuttings as well as on trees.

83. *SITTA MAGNA* Wardlaw-Ramsay. (319.)

I have shot this bird at Kalaw and at Loi Maw, and have one specimen from Tounggyi. I have never met with it far from pine-forest.

84. *SITTA FRONTALIS* Horsf. (325.)

Common from 3000 to 6000 feet.

85. *DICRURUS ANNECTENS* (Hodgs.). (326.)

I have not met with this or the next species in the numbers which are sometimes seen in the plains. The next is that ordinarily seen.

86. *DICRURUS ATER* (Herm.). (327.)

87. *DICRURUS CINERACEUS* (Horsf.). (333.)

The common form of Drongo from 4000 feet upwards. Breeds from the beginning of April. Young birds just able to fly from tree to tree (about 6 or 7 yards) were very dark ashy grey.

88. *CHAPTIA AËNEA* (Vicill.). (334.)

Fairly common.

89. *BHIRINGA REMIFER* (Temm.). (339.)

One of those birds more commonly seen than obtained.

90. *CERTHIA DISCOLOR* Blyth. (345.)

Very common above 5000 feet, upon some half-cleared slopes on Loi Mai. I had to give orders that this bird was not to be shot within a very few days of my first meeting with it.

91. *PNOEPYGA PUSILLA* Hodgs. (357.)

Only met with twice, each time at about 5300 feet.

92. *LOCUSTELLA CERTHIOLA* (Pall.). (360.)

Common in rice-fields.

93. *LOCUSTELLA LANCEOLATA* (Temm.). (361.)

This is the common *Locustella* of the Shan States. I have killed a specimen as late as the end of May, but the bulk of the large number which visit the Shan States leave in the latter part of April.

94. *ACROCEPHALUS STENTOREUS* (Hempr. & Ehr.). (363.)

I have heard this bird on the Fort Stedman lake in July, so probably a few stay to breed there.

95. *ORTHOTOMUS SUTORIUS* (Forst.). (374.)

Very common.

96. *CISTICOLA CURSITANS* (Frankl.). (381.)97. *FRANKLINIA GRACILIS* (Frankl.). (382.)

Very common.

98. *FRANKLINIA RUFESCENS* (Blyth). (383.)99. *MEGALURUS PALUSTRIS* (Horsf.). (389.)

Very common.

100. *ARUNDINAX AËDON* (Pall.). (393.)

Obtained at 3600 feet in April.

101. *HERBIVOCULA SCHWARZI* (Radde). (404.)102. *PHYLLOSCOPUS AFFINIS* (Tick.). (405.)103. *PHYLLOSCOPUS FUSCATUS* (Blyth). (410.)

Not obtained above 4000 feet.

104. *PHYLLOSCOPUS PULCHER* (Pall.). (414.)

Obtained at 7000 feet and upwards.

105. *PHYLLOSCOPUS PROREGULUS* (Pall.). (415.)

Fairly common at 5300 feet and upwards.

106. *PHYLLOSCOPUS SUPERCILIOSUS* (Gmel.). (417.)

Very common.

107. *ACANTHOPNEUSTE BOREALIS* (Blas.). (420.)

108. *ACANTHOPNEUSTE PLUMBEITARSUS* (Swinh.). (423.)  
A bird of low elevations.

109. *ACANTHOPNEUSTE LUGUBRIS* (Blyth). (426.)  
Common.

110. *ACANTHOPNEUSTE OCCIPITALIS* (Jerd.). (428.)

111. *ACANTHOPNEUSTE TROCHILOIDES* (Sundev.). (429.)  
I did not obtain this species below 5000 feet.

112. *ACANTHOPNEUSTE DAVISONI* Oates. (430.)

The commonest of all this group of Warblers at elevations of from 5000 feet upwards. It may be obtained at 4000 feet, but from 5000 to 8000 feet a fair number will necessarily be shot by mistake while collecting. A permanent resident.

113. *CRYPTOLOPHA TEPHROCEPHALA* (Anders.). (432.)  
Not common, but widely distributed.

114. *CRYPTOLOPHA CASTANEICEPS* (Hodgs.). (437.)  
Obtained from about 5000 feet upwards. Both this and the last species appear to be permanent residents.

115. *HORORNIS BRUNNESCENS* (Hume). (447.)

116. *PHYLLERGATES CORONATUS* (Jerd. & Blyth). (454.)

117. *UROSPHENA SQUAMICEPS* (Swinh.). (457.)

I obtained two specimens of this bird, both shot in the same kind of place in the months of March and April at an elevation of a little over 5000 feet. They were in the brushwood by the side of a small stream flowing out of a narrow valley into the open, while the ground around was marshy.

118. *SUYA CRINIGERA* (Hodgs.). (458.)

119. *SUYA ATRIGULARIS* Moore. (459.)

120. *SUYA SUPERCILIARIS* Anders. (461.)

Very common.

121. *PRINIA FLAVIVENTRIS* (Deless.). (463.)

Fairly common in the flat grassy valleys at about 3000 feet.

122. *PRINIA INORNATA* Sykes. (468.)

The only two skins of this type of *Prinia* which I took home appeared to belong to this species. In my original notes I had included *P. blanfordi* (Wald.) as obtained.

123. *LANIUS COLLURIOIDES* Less. (474.)

Very common in the rainy season, at which time it breeds in the Shan States. A good number remain throughout the year.

124. *LANIUS NIGRICEPS* (Frankl.). (475.)125. *LANIUS TEPHRONOTUS* (Vig.). (477.)126. *LANIUS CRISTATUS* Linn. (481.)

I got my specimens at about 2800 feet; the species does not appear to ascend to any great elevation.

127. *HEMIPUS PICATUS* (Sykes). (484.)

Common.

128. *TEPHRODORNIS PELVICUS* (Hodgs.). (486.)

Very common.

129. *TEPHRODORNIS PONDICERIANUS* (Gmel.). (488.)130. *PERICROCOTUS SPECIOSUS* (Lath.). (490.)

The commonest Minivet in this tract of country.

131. *PERICROCOTUS FRATERCULUS* Swinh. (491.)132. *PERICROCOTUS BREVIROSTRIS* (Vig.). (495.)133. *PERICROCOTUS SOLARIS* Blyth. (498.)134. *PERICROCOTUS ROSEUS* (Vieill.). (499.)

On one occasion I obtained two examples of this species at 4500 feet.

135. *PERICROCOTUS PEREGRINUS* (Linn.). (500.)136. *CAMPOPHAGA MELANOPTERA* (Rüpp.). (506.)

Fairly common.

137. *GRAUCALUS MACII* Less. (510.)138. *ARTAMUS FUSCUS* Vieill. (512.)



139. *ORIOLOUS INDICUS* Jerd. (514.)

Observed by Mr. E. W. Oates at Kalaw.

140. *ORIOLOUS TENUIROSTRIS* Blyth. (515.)

Very common.

141. *ORIOLOUS MELANOCEPHALUS* (Linn.). (521.)

Generally distributed, but nowhere very common.

142. *ORIOLOUS TRAILLI* (Vig.). (522.)

Very common at Kalaw, where it breeds in March. Not uncommon elsewhere, but very local.

143. *EULABES INTERMEDIA* (A. Hay). (524.)

144. *STURNIA MALABARICA* (Gmel.). (538.)

145. *STURNIA NEMORICOLA* Jerd. (539.)

146. *GRACULIPICA NIGRICOLLIS* (Payk.). (546.)

Judging by the number and variety of Mainas found in the Southern Shan States, the climate seems to suit them precisely. The present species is the giant among them, and is very conspicuous both when flying and when on the ground. The white patch formed by the feathers on the rump and by the shorter tail-coverts is very noticeable when the bird is on the wing.

The colour of some of the soft parts is not entered in the 'Fauna of British India.' Iris very pale yellow; bill black, lighter at culmen; legs and feet very pale horn-coloured.

147. *GRACULIPICA BURMANICA* (Jerd.). (547.)

Common.

148. *ACRIDOTHERES TRISTIS* (Linn.). (549.)

149. *ÆTHIOPSAR FUSCUS* (Wagl.). (552.)

150. *ÆTHIOPSAR GRANDIS* (Moore). (553.)

151. *ÆTHIOPSAR ALBICINCTUS* (Godw.-Aust.). (554.)

Very common.

152. *STURNOPASTOR SUPERCILIARIS* Blyth. (550.)

153. HEMICHELIDON SIBIRICA (Gmel.). (558.)

Only one specimen obtained. It was got at 5500 feet in the range of hills immediately to the east of Fort Stedman.

154. HEMICHELIDON FERRUGINEA Hodgs. (559.)

On Loi Maw at 6000 feet.

155. SIPHIA STROPHIATA Hodgs. (560.)

One male obtained in March at about 5500 feet.

156. SIPHIA ALBICILLA (Pall.). (562.)

Very common.

157. CYORNIS HODGSONI (Verr.). (565.)

Common.

158. CYORNIS HYPERYTHRUS (Blyth). (566.)

One of the specimens that I took home turned out to belong to this species. I had not previously identified it.

159. CYORNIS MELANOLEUCUS (Hodgs.). (569.)

Very common.

160. CYORNIS ASTIGMA (Hodgs.). (570.)

161. CYORNIS OATESI Salvad. (572.)

162. CYORNIS UNICOLOR Blyth. (574.)

Not uncommon at Kalaw.

163. CYORNIS RUBECULOIDES (Vig.). (575.)

Common.

164. CYORNIS TICKELLI Blyth. (576.)

165. NITIDULA HODGSONI (Moore). (578.)

Found at the higher elevations, but not common.

166. STOPAROLA MELANOPS (Vig.). (579.)

Obtained at Bampon and on the slopes of Loi Mai.

167. ANTHIPES LEUCOPS (Hodgs.). (584.)

Only two specimens obtained.

168. ALSEONAX MUTTUI (Layard). (590.)

Common above 5000 feet.

169. *CULICICAPA CEYLONENSIS* (Swains.). (592.)

Very common at 4000 feet and upwards, especially where there is running water.

170. *NILTAVA GRANDIS* (Blyth). (593.)

Common in the shady jungles, at an elevation of above 4500 feet.

171. *NILTAVA SUNDARA* Hodgs. (594.)

As the last species. I have shot the two within 50 yards of one another.

172. *NILTAVA MACGREGORIÆ* (Burton). (595.)

Met with on Loi Mai only.

173. *TERPSIPHONE AFFINIS* (Hay). (599.)174. *HYPOTHYMIS AZUREA* (Bodd.). (601.)

Common at Fort Stedman.

175. *CHELIDORHYNX HYPOXANTHUS* (Blyth). (603.)

I have not met with this charming bird below about 5000 feet. In the 'Fauna of British India,' it is mentioned, on Blanford's authority, that "this Flycatcher is usually seen in small flocks hunting about trees." Nothing could be more misleading so far as my experience goes. It is essentially a Flycatcher of the air, and is as delightfully quarrelsome a bird as can be met with.

It is not uncommon where the nature of the jungle and the ground suits it. In one place where I camped for some time at above 5000 feet, I knew of many spots where I could always find a pair to watch. Their favourite places are where there is a sharp dip in a ridge, both sides of the dip being covered with high evergreen trees, juicy balsams, and other undergrowth. Here they choose a perch, frequently the dead branch of a fallen tree, and if there is only another pair within fifty yards or so there will be many fights and chasing of trespassers.

This bird's method of capturing its food (small flies) differs from that of most Flycatchers; it almost invariably rises from its perch nearly perpendicularly, and the effect of this is very

striking when the breast is towards the observer, the bright yellow of the lower plumage catching any rays of sunlight which may be falling through the leaves overhead and shining out like a flash of gold. The return flight, almost equally perpendicular, gives a somewhat similar effect in green, although there is little bright green in the colour of the back when the bird is in one's hand.

A glance at the feet of this species will shew how ill-adapted it is to "hunt about trees." No doubt its very stiff tail-feathers assist greatly in its perpendicular flights.

176. RHIPIDURA ALBICOLLIS (Vicill.). (605.)

Common everywhere.

177. PRATINCOLA CAPRATA (Linn.). (608.)

Common up to 4500 feet wherever the country is fairly open.

178. PRATINCOLA MAURA (Pall.). (610.)

Both this and the next species are to be found on the lake at Fort Stedman. It also frequents the drier hillsides.

179. PRATINCOLA LEUCURA Blyth. (611.)

180. OREICOLA FERREA (Hodgs.). (615.)

Common wherever there are open spaces. It remains the whole year round.

181. HENICURUS SCHISTACEUS Hodgs. (632.)

I have met with this species only in the rapid stream to the west of the Loi Mai range, which is from 15 to 25 feet broad, and runs north at an elevation of about 5300 feet; no doubt wherever there are other streams as large and at as high an elevation it may be found. I saw a fair number of this bird and of *H. leschenaulti* at the place mentioned above.

182. HENICURUS IMMACULATUS Hodgs. (633.)

Not uncommon between 2000 and 4500 feet.

183. HENICURUS LESCHENAUTI (Vicill.). (634.)

See *H. schistaceus*.

184. CHIMARRHORNIS LEUCOCEPHALUS (Vig.). (638.)

Not uncommon.

185. RUTICILLA AUROREA (Pall.). (641.)

186. RHYACORNIS FULIGINOSUS (Vig.). (646.)

The only place where I found this bird was at the stream on which I obtained *Henicurus schistaceus*.

187. CYANECULA SUECICA (Linn.). (647.)

Not uncommon on the floating grass in the Fort Stedman lake in the cold season.

188. CALLIOPE CAMTSCHATKENSIS (Gmel.). (650.)

Two specimens obtained in the hills east of Fort Stedman.

189. TARSIGER CHRYSÆUS Hodgs. (653.)

Obtained once at Tounggyi, at about 5000 feet.

190. IANTHIA RUFILATA (Hodgs.). (654.)

I have not seen this bird later in the year than April. It is fairly common in the cold season.

191. NOTODELA LEUCURA (Hodgs.). (659.)

Only once obtained, on Loi Maw at 6000 feet in April.

192. COPSYCHUS SAULARIS (Linn.). (663.)

Very common.

193. CITTOCINCLA MACRURA (Gmel.). (664.)

I have not seen this bird above about 3000 feet.

194. MERULA PROTOMELÆNA (Cab.). (679.)

Fairly common between 4000 and 6000 feet. I got a three-quarter grown young bird at the end of April.

195. MERULA OBSCURA (Gmel.). (680.)

On Loi Maw at 7800 feet in April. This species and the next were obtained on the same day and in the same locality.

196. MERULA FÆ Salvad. (682.)

197. PETROPHILA ERYTHROGASTRA (Vig.). (690.)

Fairly common.

198. PETROPHILA SOLITARIA (Müll.). (692.)

199. PETROPHILA CYANUS (Linn.). (693.)

200. OREOCINCLA DAUMA (Lath.). (698.)

I have not met with this bird below about 5000 feet. It appears to have the same habits as *O. dixonii*; they frequent the hill-sides up to 8000 feet where these are bare except for high trees and dead leaves.

201. OREOCINCLA VARIA (Pall.). (698 a.)

Obtained once only, in the hills immediately to the east of Fort Stedman at about 5000 feet.

202. OREOCINCLA DIXONII (Swinh.). (702.)

203. ZOOTHERA MARGINATA Blyth. (705.)

Met with on the same kind of ground as *O. dauma* and *O. dixonii*, but down to 3000 feet.

204. CINCLUS PALLASI Temm. (710.)

I have never seen this bird alive. Mr. H. N. Thompson, of the Forest Department, was good enough to send me a skin which he had obtained at the Mese-gun stream in the Mawkmai State, trans-Salween.

205. PLOCEUS MEGARHYNCHUS Hume. (721.)

Fairly common on and about the Fort Stedman lake.

206. PLOCEUS MANYAR (Horsf.). (723.)

This species simply swarms on the Fort Stedman lake; enormous flocks may be seen at any time of year.

207. MUNIA ATRICAPILLA (Vieill.). (726.)

Very common from 3000 to 4000 feet.

208. UROLONCHA ACUTICAUDA (Hodgs.). (727.)

Common.

209. UROLONCHA TOPELA (Swinh.). (735 a.)

I had identified the specimens I obtained as *U. punctulata* (Linn.), but I subsequently found on comparison with others in the Nat. Hist. Museum that they were all of this species, which has not, I believe, been recorded within Indian limits before.

210. SPORÆGINTHUS FLAVIVENTRIS (Wallace). (739.)

Fairly common up to 4000 feet.



211. MYCEROBAS MELANOXANTHUS (Hodgs.). (744.)

One specimen obtained in the middle of April in the hills behind Fort Stedman at about 5000 feet.

212. CARPODACUS ERYTHRINUS (Pall.). (761.)

Fairly common.

213. PASSER DOMESTICUS (Linn.). (776.)

Very common.

214. PASSER MONTANUS (Linn.). (779.)

215. PASSER CINNAMOMEUS (Gould). (780.)

Obtained once at Kalaw.

216. PASSER FLAVEOLUS Blyth. (781.)

Very common.

217. EMBERIZA FUCATA Pall. (790.)

218. EMBERIZA PUSILLA Pall. (791.)

Common.

219. EMBERIZA AUREOLA Pall. (797.)

A fair number may be met with.

220. EMBERIZA RUTILA Pall. (802.)

Fairly common.

221. MELOPHUS MELANICTERUS (Gmel.). (803.)

Common on all open uplands above 4000 feet.

222. COTILE RIPARIA (Linn.). (808.)

Very common on the Fort Stedman lake in the cold season. I intended to have collected a good series of these and of other Swallows in the cold season of 1899-1900, but they came rather later than usual, and I left the Shan States on the 1st of December, 1899, before they had arrived in any great numbers.

223. HIRUNDO RUSTICA Linn. (813.)

Fort Stedman lake seems to be a general meeting-place of this group of Swallows.

224. HIRUNDO GUTTURALIS Scop. (814.)

225. HIRUNDO TYTLERI Jerd. (815.)

226. *HIRUNDO ERYTHROGASTRA* Bodd. (816.)

227. *HIRUNDO SMITHI* Leach. (818.)

Very common everywhere up to about 5000 feet.

228. *HIRUNDO STRIOLATA* Temm. (820.)

This bird and the next, so far as my experience goes, frequent valleys at an elevation of not less than 4000 feet. They remain the whole year round.

229. *HIRUNDO NEPALENSIS* Hodgs. (822.)

This species is found in company with the last.

230. *MOTACILLA ALBA* Linn. (826.)

Wagtails of many kinds are plentiful on the Fort Stedman lake. With the exception of *M. leucopsis* Gould, I took home with me skins of all the forms recorded here.

231. *MOTACILLA LEUCOPSIS* Gould. (827.)

232. *MOTACILLA OCULARIS* Swinh. (828.)

233. *MOTACILLA MELANOPE* Pall. (832.)

I have seen this Wagtail in the Southern Shan States in July.

234. *MOTACILLA BOREALIS* Sundev. (833.)

235. *MOTACILLA CITREOLA* Pall. (837.)

236. *LIMONIDROMUS INDICUS* (Gmel.). (839.)

Rare. I obtained one specimen only, at about 3400 feet near Fort Stedman.

237. *ANTHUS MACULATUS* Hodgs. (841.)

One of the commonest birds in the Shan States in the cold season.

238. *ANTHUS RICHARDI* Vieill. (845.)

239. *ANTHUS STRIOLATUS* Blyth. (846.)

Not common.

240. *ANTHUS RUFULUS* Vieill. (847.)

241. *ANTHUS CERVINUS* (Pall.). (849.)

242. *ALAUDA GULGULA* Frankl. (861.)

Very common above 4000 feet.

243. *ÆTHOPYGA SEHERIÆ* (Tick.). (882.)

The common Sun-bird of the Southern Shan States up to about 4000 feet.

244. *ÆTHOPYGA DABRYI* (Verr.). (889.)

This species and the next are the common Sun-birds from 4000 to 6000 feet.

245. *ÆTHOPYGA SANGUINIPECTUS* Wald. (891.)246. *ÆTHOPYGA NEPALENSIS* (Hodgs.). (892.)

I have not met with this bird below about 7000 feet, and I have never found it very plentiful.

247. *ARACHNECHITHRA ASIATICA* (Lath.). (895.)

Very common up to about 4500 feet.

248. *ARACHNOTHERA MAGNA* (Hodgs.). (906.)

Common.

249. *DICÆUM CRUENTATUM* (Linn.). (912.)

The common Flower-pecker of the lower elevations; in some places it is very plentiful.

250. *DICÆUM IGNIPECTUS* (Hodgs.). (915.)

I have always had an impression that this was a bird of comparatively high elevations, but I find that I have one entry of having obtained it at about 2800 feet.

251. *DICÆUM ERYTHORHYNCHUM* (Lath.). (919.)

Only one specimen obtained; it was sent to me by Capt. W. S. Prentis from Bampon.

252. *PIPRISOMA MODESTUM* (Hume). (922.)253. *PACHYGLOSSA MELANOXANTHA* Hodgs. (925.)

I first procured this bird in the Na-Noi valley at about 5300 feet. I noted that the two specimens obtained there were very quiet and solitary. Both were perched on dead branches of trees, from which they made short flights after insects in the manner of Flycatchers.

The next time I met with this species was at the top of Loi Mai, at over 8000 feet, where there were a good number of individuals, which were very lively, chasing one another about. They were breeding in April.

254. ANTHOCINCLA PHAYRII Blyth. (926.)

255. PITTA OATESI (Hume). (928.)

Obtained in April at 5300 feet.

256. PSARISOMUS DALHOUSIÆ (Jameson). (944.)

This handsome bird is very common in the parts of the country suited to it. It especially affects the "tounggya" (hill cultivation) in well-wooded districts. I have not obtained it below about 4000 feet, and it was very plentiful near one of my camps at about 5300 feet. This was during the breeding-season in April, when its shrill screams could be heard all day.

257. GECINUS OCCIPITALIS (Vigors). (950.)

All the Woodpeckers mentioned below, except *D. cabanisi*, seem to be fairly common.

258. GECINUS CHLOROLOPHUS (Vieill.). (951.)

259. CHRYSOPHLEGMA FLAVINUCHA (Gould). (955.)

260. HYPOPICUS HYPERYTHRUS (Vig.). (960.)

261. DENDROCOPUS CABANISI (Malh.). (962.)

At Kalaw and in the hills to the east of Fort Stedman.

262. DENDROCOPUS PYRRHOTHORAX (Hume). (966.)

263. DENDROCOPUS ATRATUS (Blyth). (968.)

Very common from 4000 feet upwards.

264. IYNGIPICUS CANICAPILLUS (Blyth). (975.)

265. PYRRHOPICUS PYRRHOTIS (Hodgs.). (978.)

266. MICROPTERNUS PHÆOCEPS Blyth. (983.)

267. TIGA JAVANENSIS (Ljung). (988.)

268. CHRYSOCOLAPTES GUTTICRISTATUS (Tick.). (992.)

269. HEMICERCUS CANENTE (Less.). (995.)

270. PICUMNUS INNOMINATUS BURTON. (1001.)

I have only once met with this bird. It was at an elevation of 5500 feet.

271. *IYNX TORQUILLA* (Linn.). (1003.)

Fairly common at Loikaw (about 2800 feet) in the cold weather.

272. *MEGALÆMA VIRENS* (Bodd.). (1007.)

May be heard calling all day in the hot season.

273. *THEREICERYX LINEATUS* (Vicill.). (1009.)

Found up to 4300 feet at Bampon.

274. *CYANOPS ASIATICA* (Lath.). (1012.)275. *CYANOPS DAVISONI* (Hume). (1013.)276. *CYANOPS RAMSAYI* (Wald.). (1018.)

This species and the two preceding appear to have the same call and habits.

277. *XANTHOLÆMA HÆMATOCEPHALA* (P. L. S. Müll.). (1019.)

I have never seen this bird so abundant anywhere as it is in the cold season in the Loikaw valley at about 2800 feet. It is not uncommon to see as many as ten on neighbouring branches. Near the small fort at Loikaw there are some peepul-trees which are without leaves in the cold season; these are favourite places for this Barbet.

278. *CORACIAS AFFINIS* (M'Clell.). (1023.)

I have not seen this species above about 5000 feet.

279. *MEROPS VIRIDIS* Linn. (1026.)

Very common.

280. *MEROPS PHILIPPINUS* Linn. (1027.)

I shot this bird once at Fort Stedman, but on no other occasion have I ever even heard its familiar note in the Shan States.

281. *MELITTOPHAGUS SWINHOII* (Hume). (1030.)

I have seen this bird, but have never shot it, in the Shan States. Mr. H. N. Thompson was good enough to send me three specimens which he collected in the Mawkmai State, while Capt. W. S. Prentis procured one near Bampon.

282. *NYCTIORNIS ATHERTONI* (Jard. & Selby). (1031.)

283. *CERYLE VARIA* Strickl. (1033.)

Very common.

284. *ALCEDO ISPIDA* Linn. (1035.)

Very common.

285. *PELARGOPSIS GURIAL* (Pearson). (1043.)

Obtained only on the Fort Stedman lake.

286. *HALCYON SMYRNENSIS* (Linn.). (1044.)

Very common.

287. *CALLIALCYON LILACINA* (Swains.). (1046.)

I obtained one specimen of this species in a valley to the west of Kalaw at about 3500 feet.

288. *DICHO CEROS BICORNIS* (Linn.). (1051.)

Common.

289. *ANTHRACOCEROS ALBIROSTRIS* (Shaw & Nodd.). (1053.)

Very common.

290. *ACEROS NEPALENSIS* (Hodgs.). (1057.)

Obtained on one occasion only, at over 5000 feet. The bare skin of the chin and throat in my specimen was orange-scarlet edged with blue.

291. *UPUPA INDICA* Reich. (1067.)

Common at 3000 feet and ascends up to 5000 feet.

292. *CYPSELUS PACIFICUS* (Lath.). (1071.)

Not uncommon, but I only got a specimen just before leaving the district. I have seen another species of Swift in the Shan States without any white on the rump, but I did not obtain an example of it.

293. *TACHORNIS INFUMATUS* (Sclater). (1076.)

Two pairs built their nests in the grass-thatched roof of the house in which I lived when I first arrived at Fort Stedman.

294. *MICROPTERYX CORONATA* (Tick.). (1086.)

I have not seen this bird above about 4500 feet.



295. *CAPRIMULGUS MACRURUS* Horsf. (1093.)

Very common all over the Shan States.

296. *BATRACHOSTOMUS HODGSONI* (G. R. Gray). (1097.)

I got two specimens of this species on Loi Maw at about 5000 feet.

297. *HARFACTES ERYTHROCEPHALUS* (Gould). (1101.)

I obtained several specimens at 5300 feet.

298. *CUCULUS CANORUS* Linn. (1104.)

This bird is heard calling everywhere above about 3000 feet in the Shan States during the hot weather—*i. e.*, from the middle of March to the end of May. I had one example brought to me in September.

299. *CUCULUS MICROPTERUS* Gould. (1107.)

This species is not heard so much as the last, but it is not uncommon.

300. *HIEROCOCCYX SPARVERIOIDES* (Vig.). (1108.)

Found up to 4500 feet.

301. *CACOMANTIS MERULINUS* (Scop.). (1113.)

Common.

302. *PENTHOCERYX SONNERATI* (Lath.). (1114.)

Quite common, especially in open country where there are a few scattered bushes and trees. Very noisy about April and May, when it breeds.

303. *SURNICULUS LUGUBRIS* (Horsf.). (1117.)

Only one specimen obtained.

304. *EUDYNAMIS HONORATA* (Linn.). (1120.)

Extends up to 5000 feet.

305. *RHOPODYTES TRISTIS* (Less.). (1123.)

Common.

306. *CENTROPUS SINENSIS* (Steph.). (1130.)

Common.

307. *CENTROPUS BENGALENSIS* (Gmel.). (1133.)

308. *PALÆORNIS TORQUATUS* (Bodd.). (1138.)

309. *PALÆORNIS ROSA* (Bodd.). (1140.)

310. *PALÆORNIS FINSCI* Hume. (1142.)

This is the common Paroquet of the Southern Shan States.

311. *STRIX FLAMMEA* Linn. (1152.)

Not uncommon, I believe, but I have never collected Owls very energetically.

312. *ASIO ACCIPITRINUS* (Pall.). (1157.)

Among the skins sent to me by Mr. H. N. Thompson there was one labelled "Grass-Owl." On comparing it with skins in the Nat. Hist. Museum, I found it to be of this species.

313. *KETUPA ZEYLONENSIS* (Gmel.). (1166.)

Obtained at 5300 feet.

314. *SCOPS GIU* (Scop.), var. *SUNIA* Hodgs. (1173.)

Common.

315. *SCOPS BAKKAMENA* (Penn.), var. *LETTIA* Hodgs. (1178.)

316. *ATHENE BRAMA* (Temm.). (1180.)

317. *PANDION HALIAËTUS* (Linn.). (1189.)

Not uncommon on the Fort Stedman lake.

I took very few specimens of Accipitres or of any other large birds to England. When travelling in the Shan States the only transport generally obtainable is that by mules and bullocks; hence if skins of large birds are not sent to a station immediately they are procured, they are apt to be damaged. With the exception of the two Vultures, I have included in this list only those birds of which I have actually handled specimens.

318. *GYPs TENUIROSTRIS* Hodgs. (1195.)

319. *PSEUDOGYPs BENGALENSIS* (Gmel.). (1196.)

The common Vulture of the Shan States. All the Vultures seem to leave the district in the rainy season.

320. *AQUILA BIFASCIATA* Gray. (1202.)  
Common at about 4000 feet and upwards.
321. *SPIZAËTUS LIMNAËTUS* (Horsf.). (1212.)  
Sent to me from Bampon by Capt. W. S. Prentis.
322. *SPILORNIS CHEELA* (Lath.). (1217.)  
At the low elevations only.
323. *BUTASTER LIVENTER* (Temm.). (1221.)  
Common.
324. *POLIOAËTUS ICHTHYAËTUS* (Horsf.). (1226.)  
Not uncommon on the lake at Fort Stedman.
325. *HALIASTUR INDUS* (Bodd.). (1228.)
326. *MILVUS GOVINDA* Sykes. (1229.)  
Very common ; like the Vultures, it leaves the Shan States in the rainy season.
327. *MILVUS MELANOTIS* Temm. & Schleg. (1230.)
328. *CIRCUS MACRURUS* (S. G. Gmel.). (1233.)
329. *CIRCUS MELANOLEUCUS* (Forst.). (1236.)  
Common.
330. *ASTUR BADIUS* (Gmel.), var. *POLIOPSIS* Sharpe. (1244.)
331. *LOPHOSPIZIAS TRIVIRGATUS* (Temm.). (1246.)  
Sent to me from Tounggyi by Mr. H. N. Thompson.
332. *ACCIPITER NISUS* (Linn.). (1247.)  
Two specimens taken to England.
333. *FALCO PEREGRINUS* (Tunstall). (1254.)  
Common.
334. *FALCO SUBBUTEO* Linn. (1260.)  
One specimen sent to me by Mr. H. N. Thompson.
335. *ERYTHROPUS AMURENSIS* Gurney. (1262.)  
In April in two successive years these birds were recorded as passing Bampon on migration to the east. They appear to be rather dull and take things very easily, never seeming to be in a hurry.

336. *MICROHIERAX EUTOLMUS* Hodgs. (1267.)

337. *CROCOPUS PHENICOPTERUS* (Lath.). (1271.)

The Common Green Pigeon of the Shan States, and the only one I have met with there in any large numbers.

338. *TRERON NEPALENSIS* (Hodgs.). (1281.)

339. *SPHENOCERCUS SPHENURUS* (Vig.). (1283.)

340. *CARPOPHAGA AËNEA* (Linn.). (1284.)

Sent to me from Bampon by Capt. W. S. Prentis.

341. *DUCELA GRISEICAPILLA* Wald. (1287.)

Fairly common on the Loi Mai range at over 5000 feet in March and April. In the 'Fauna of British India' this bird is entered as of the same dimensions as *D. insignis*. The specimens that I collected were much smaller. The dimensions of one of them were: length 17 inches; tail 6 inches; wing 9 inches; tarsus 1·2 inch; bill from gape 1·3 inch.

342. *CHALCOPHAPS INDICA* (Linn.). (1291.)

343. *COLUMBA INTERMEDIA* Strickl. (1292.)

344. *DENDROTRERON HODGSONI* (Vig.). (1297.)

Common on the west slopes of Loi Mai at above 5000 feet in the end of March and the beginning of April. I only took seven specimens with me to England, but that does not give any idea of the numbers to be found, as my skinners had more than they could do at the time, and big birds were generally handed over to my followers to be eaten. Irides light yellow.

345. *ALSOCOMUS PUNICEUS* Tick. (1302.)

346. *TURTUR ORIENTALIS* (Lath.). (1304.)

Very common.

347. *TURTUR TIGRINUS* (Temm.). (1308.)

Very common.

348. *CENOPELIA TRANQUEBARICA* (Herm.). (1311.)

Common.

349. *MACROPYGIA TUSALIA* (Hodgs.). (1312.)

350. *PAVO MUTICUS* Linn. (1325.)

This bird occurs in parties or colonies. Wherever such are found there seem to be a good number of individuals, but no more will be seen for some 20 or 30 miles, although the intervening ground may appear equally suitable.

351. *GALLUS FERRUGINEUS* (Gmel.). (1328.)

Common up to about 3500 feet.

352. *PHASIANUS BURMANICUS* Oates. (1331 *a.*)

I have not met with this species except in comparatively thin jungle on dry hill-sides. The following are the localities in which I have obtained it:—Kalaw; the hills immediately behind, *i. e.* to the east of, Fort Stedman; and the western slopes of Loi Maw.

353. *GENNÆUS LINEATUS* (Vig.). (1340.)

At low elevations only.

354. *GENNÆUS ANDERSONI* (Elliot). (1341.)

I enter the specimens I obtained under this heading, but I am by no means completely satisfied that I am correct. Two of them are over 40 inches long.

In the 'Fauna of British India: Birds,' page 95, the length of the female of *G. nycthemerus* is given as 20 inches, probably by a misprint.

355. *BAMBUSICOLA FYTCHI* Anderson. (1352.)

Very local; where found it appears to be fairly plentiful.

356. *EXCALFACTORIA SINENSIS* (Linn.). (1354.)

Twice killed in the course of a day's shooting at Loikaw in December, but not again met with.

357. *COTURNIX COROMANDELICA* (Gmel.). (1356.)

Fairly common; it breeds at 4000 feet in the rainy season.

358. *COTURNIX JAPONICA* Temm. & Schleg. (1356 *a.*)

One specimen which I took to England was identified as belonging to this species.

359. *ARBORICOLA RUFIGULARIS* Blyth. (1363.)

Very common in places which it likes.

360. *FRANCOLINUS CHINENSIS* (Osbeck). (1374.)  
Common in places suited to it up to about 5000 feet.
361. *TURNIX PUGNAX* (Temm.). (1382.)  
Frequently met with, but never very plentiful in one place. Occurs up to about 6000 feet.
362. *TURNIX BLANFORDI* Blyth. (1386.)
363. *RALLUS INDICUS* Blyth. (1387.)  
I have seen on the Fort Stedman lake at least two other kinds of Rails, which, however, I failed to obtain.
364. *PORZANA PUSILLA* (Pall.). (1393.)
365. *AMAURORNIS FUSCUS* (Linn.). (1398.)  
Fairly common on the lake at Fort Stedman.
366. *AMAURORNIS PHENICUROIDES* (Penn.). (1401.)  
Very common.
367. *GALLINULA CHLOROPUS* (Linn.). (1402.)  
Common.
368. *GALLICREX CINEREA* (Gmel.). (1403.)  
A fair number on the lake at Fort Stedman.
369. *PORPHYRIO POLIOCEPHALUS* (Lath.). (1404.)  
Very common on the Fort Stedman lake. The boatmen there say that these birds are very good eating.
370. *FULICA ATRA* Linn. (1405.)  
Common.
371. *GRUS SHARPII* Blanf. (1410.)  
Fairly common.
372. *METOPIDIUS INDICUS* (Lath.). (1428.)  
Very common up to about 3500 feet. I got a chick of only a few days old on the Fort Stedman lake in July.
373. *HYDROPHASIANUS CHIRURGUS* (Scop.). (1429.)  
Extremely common.
374. *SARCOGRAMMUS ATRINUCHALIS* Blyth. (1431.)  
Very common.

375. *CHARADRIUS FULVUS* Gmel. (1439.)

Fairly common at the beginning of the cold season, but does not stay in any large numbers throughout it.

376. *ÆGIALITIS DUBIA* (Scop.). (1447.)

Common.

377. *HIMANTOPUS CANDIDUS* Bonn. (1451.)

Very common and conspicuous, especially on the river from Fort Stedman lake to Loikaw.

378. *NUMENIUS ARQUATA* (Linn.). (1454.)

There are always a few Curlews to be met with at the beginning of the cold season on the Fort Stedman lake. I am sure that I have seen *Limosa belgica* (Gmel.), but I have never shot one in the Shan States.

379. *TOTANUS HYPOLEUCUS* (Linn.). (1460.)

Common.

380. *TOTANUS GLAREOLA* (Gmel.). (1461.)

Very common.

381. *TOTANUS OCHROPUS* (Linn.). (1462.)

Common.

382. *TOTANUS CALIDRIS* (Linn.). (1464.)

Common.

383. *TOTANUS GLOTTIS* (Linn.). (1466.)384. *TRINGA SUBMINUTA* Middend. (1475.)

Very common.

385. *SCOLOPAX RUSTICULA* Linn. (1482.)

Probably fairly common in suitable places above about 4000 feet. A certain number are shot at Tounggyi every year.

386. *GALLINAGO NEMORICOLA* Hodgs. (1483.)

Fairly common, as the last. I have one skin obtained near Bampon by Capt. W. S. Prentis.

387. *GALLINAGO CÆLESTIS* (Frenzel). (1484.)

I think that this is the commonest Snipe at the beginning of the season, while the next species takes its place later on.



388. *GALLINAGO STENURA* (Kuhl). (1485.)

389. *GALLINAGO GALLINULA* (Linn.). (1487.)

Common in the Shan States as compared with most places in Burma. I have had six specimens in a bag of Snipe in one day.

390. *ROSTRATULA CAPENSIS* (Linn.). (1488.)

Very common round the Fort Stedman lake.

391. *LARUS BRUNNEICEPHALUS* Jerd. (1491.)

Very common in the cold season on the Fort Stedman lake; most of the birds in juvenile plumage.

392. *HYDROCHELIDON LEUCOPTERA* (Meisner & Schinz). (1497.)

393. *STERNA SEENA* Sykes. (1503.)

Very common.

394. *STERNA MELANOGASTER* Temm. (1504.)

A few of these birds are seen on most of the days when people go out shooting on the Fort Stedman lake in the cold season. There are some other Terns found there, but I have not obtained specimens of them.

395. *PHALACROCORAX CARBO* (Linn.). (1526.)

Common.

396. *PHALACROCORAX JAVANICUS* (Horsf.). (1528.)

Very common.

397. *PLOTUS MELANOGASTER* (Penn.). (1529.)

Common.

398. *IBIS MELANOCEPHALA* (Lath.). (1541.)

399. *PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS* (Linn.). (1544.)

Fairly common.

400. *DISSURA EPISCOPUS* (Bodd.). (1548.)

Common.

401. *XENORHYNCHUS ASIATICUS* (Lath.). (1549.)

402. *LEPTOPTILUS DUBIUS* (Gmel.). (1550.)

A fair number are seen every rainy season.

403. PSEUDOTANTALUS LEUCOCEPHALUS (Penn.). (1552.)  
Fairly common.

404. ARDEA MANILLENSIS (Sharpe). (1554.)

405. ARDEA CINEREA Linn. (1555.)

Only one specimen obtained, but I did not collect Herons very keenly.

406. HERODIAS ALBA (Linn.). (1559.)

Not common, but I have been told that it was so some years ago.

407. HERODIAS GARZETTA (Linn.). (1561.)

408. BUBULCUS COROMANDUS (Bodd.). (1562.)

Fairly common.

409. ARDEOLA GRAYI (Sykes). (1565.)

Common.

410. ARDEOLA BACCHUS (Bonap.). (1566.)

Obtained at Fort Stedman and at Bampon.

411. BUTORIDES JAVANICA (Horsf.). (1567.)

Common.

412. NYCTICORAX GRISEUS (Linn.). (1568.)

Common.

413. GORSACHIUS MELANOLOPHIUS (Raffles). (1569.)

414. ARDETTA CINNAMOMEA (Gmel.). (1572.)

Not uncommon.

415. ANSER ERYTHROPUS Linn. (1581.)

Two examples of this species were killed by Capt. H. C. Bernard, of the 4th Burma Battn., in 1898, and he was good enough to give me one of them. This is the only Goose which I have obtained in the Shan States, but I am quite sure that I have seen *A. ferus* on the Fort Stedman lake.

416. SARCIIDIORNIS MELANONOTUS (Penn.). (1584.)

Fairly common.

417. CASARCA RUTILA (Pall.). (1588.)

A fair number visit Fort Stedman lake every year.

418. DENDROCYNNA JAVANICA (Horsf.). (1589.)

Very common.

419. *DENDROCYCNA FULVA* (Gmel.). (1590.)

420. *NETTOPUS COROMANDELIANUS* (Gmel.). (1591.)

Very common.

421. *ANAS PÆCILORHYNCHA* Forst. (1573.)

The specimens which I have sent or taken to England turn out to be of this species. I have sent them from as far east as Mongnai. The absence of red spots at the base of the bill does not, as I had formerly believed, prove a bird to be *A. zonorhyncha*, and, after comparison with specimens in the Nat. Hist. Museum, South Kensington, I have come to the conclusion that I have not met with that species in the Shan States.

422. *CHAULELASMUS STREPERUS* (Linn.). (1595.)

Fairly common at the Fort Stedman lake. In any large bag of Duck made on it there are sure to be some Gadwalls.

423. *NETTION CRECCA* (Linn.). (1597.)

This species and the Blue-winged Teal, *Querquedula circia*, remain with us up to the beginning of May. They are both plentiful.

424. *MARECA PENELOPE* (Linn.). (1599.)

A fair number visit the Fort Stedman lake every year.

425. *DAFILA ACUTA* (Linn.). (1600.)

Common.

426. *QUERQUEDULA CIRCIA* (Linn.). (1601.)

Very common.

427. *SPATULA CLYPEATA* (Linn.). (1602.)

Fairly common.

428. *NETTA RUFINA* (Pall.). (1604.)

Not common.

429. *NYROCA FERRUGINEA* (Gmel.). (1606.)

430. *NYROCA FULIGULA* (Linn.). (1609.)

Not common.

431. *PODICIPES ALBIPENNIS* (Sharpe). (1617.)

Common. An enormous number of these birds are to be found on the Fort Stedman lake.